



*A Chinese New Year's Day parade in Boise. In 1870 about 4,300 Chinese lived in Idaho, more than 25 percent of the total state population. They worked in gold mines, constructed railways and were also packers, cooks, merchants and gardeners. By 1890 the Chinese population had declined to 1,500 due partially to anti-Chinese sentiment and restrictive laws, particularly the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882. The act was repealed in 1943.*



## Idaho's First Railroad

Milepost: 59.1  
At Inkom Rest Area



Through this canyon once puffed the wood-burning locomotives of the narrow-gauge Utah Northern Railway.

Construction, undertaken by a Mormon co-op, came northward from a junction with the transcontinental line, but stopped in 1874 at Franklin on the Utah-Idaho border. Jay Gould, famous financier of the Union Pacific, took over in 1877. Trains were passing here the next summer, and the rails reached Montana in 1880. New life for eastern Idaho followed the shrieking whistles of those little Utah Northern trains.

**Sign number: 17**



This great institution began here on Sept. 22, 1902, with 4 teachers and 40 students.

Originally the Academy of Idaho, it became Idaho Technical Institute in 1915, the Southern Branch of the University of Idaho in 1927, and Idaho State College in 1947. Its development of professional and graduate programs and its continued growth in stature led to its designation as a university in 1963.

Sign number: 289



*The Academy of Idaho (now ISU) in 1905. In 1943 the university was one of 150 schools in the nation chosen by the Bureau of Naval Personnel as an officer training school in the Navy V-12 program. The ISU Minidome (renamed the Holt Athletic Arena) is the first indoor stadium ever built on a college campus.*